NICARAGUA.

[Continued from The Tribune of Tuesday.]

Tobacco.—A large amount of tobacco is used in Scaragua, all of which is produced in the country. I considerable quantity was this year shipped to alifernia. It may be cultivated to any desirable stent, and of a very superior quality. That of an Salvador and Hondurns is said to be equal to an Salvador and Honduras be best Havana for cigars.

Maire flourishes luxuriantly, and three crops Maize flourishes luxuriantly, and three crops say be raised on the same ground annually. It a essentially the 'staff of life' in all Central America, being the material of which the eternal america, being the material of which the eternal artile is composed. The green stalks, 'sacate,' constitute about the only fodder for horses and stile in the country, and is supplied daily in all the principal towns. The abundance of this grain say be interred from the fact that a fanega of lon (equivalent to about five bushels of English Schelled corn commands in the capital but 75 gats

with Wheat and all other cereal grains, as well as a fruits of temperate climates, flourish in the levated districts of Segovia, in the northern part of the Republic, bordering apon Honduras, where, is said, except in the absence of snow, little difference is to be observed, in respect to climate, and the central parts of the United States.

Rice is abundant in Nicaragua, is extensively tack, and, like maize, may be easily cultivated to sy extent desirable. It is sold at from \$1.50 to sper cwt.

In short, nearly all the edibles and fruits of the

spics are produced naturally or may be culti-ated in great perfection. Plantains, bananas, sans, chile, tomatoes, bread fruit, arrowroot, are, cirrous, oranges, limes, lemons, pine apples, are, curous, oranges, times, tenions, pine apples, the delicious white Guayaquil, as well as the allow variety, manays, anonas, guavas, cocos-tas, and a hundred other varieties of plants and saits. Among the vegetable productions of comits. Among the vegetable productions of com-since may be mentioned sarsaparilla, anoto, bes, ipecacuanha, ginger, vanilla, Peruvian bark, ainine,) cowhage, copal, gum arabic, copaiva gutchouc, dragon's blood, and vanglo or oil plant imong valuable trees: mahogany, logwood, Bra-jwood, lignumvite, fustie, yellow sanders, bine, at the hights,) dragon's blood tree, silk-cotton ree, oak, copal tree, cedar, bettonwood, ironwood, sewood, Nicaragua wood, calebash, etc. etc. Of these," says Dunlap, "Brazil wood, cedar ad mahogany are found in the lorests in what say be termed inexhaustible quantities." The silar is a large tree, like the red cedar of the stath in nothing except color and durability, and solidity and other respects closely resembling the black walnut. Five or six cargoes of Brazil ge black walnut. Five or six cargoes of Brazil sood are exported from Realejo yearly, and semething more from San Juan. A quantity of odar plank is also exported to South America.

The reising of cattle and the production of decse is a most important item in the actual resurces of Nicaragus. The cheese is for common ensumption, and great quantities are used, large droves of cattle are annually sent to the ther States, where they command very fair prices, about thirty-five or forty thousand hides are also experted annually. (See Appendix.)

MINERAL RESOURCES.

The mineral resources of Nicaragua are also immense. Gold, silver, copper, lead and iron may be found in considerable quantities in various parts, but more particularly in Segovia, which dis-ject is probably not exceeded in its mineral wealth by any equal portion of the continent. The work-ing of the mines has of course vastly fallen off from the time of the Spaniards; still, their pro-lace is considerable, but it is impossible to obtain inv satisfactory statistics concerning it. A por-tion of the gold and silver finds its way through label to the Belize; other portions pass on frough the ports of Truxillo and Omoa, in Hon-larns; and another but smaller part reaches the sorts of Nicaragua.

There is now no mint in Central America, exrepting a small one in Costa Rica, which coins
som \$50,000 to \$100,000 annually, principally in
bilar pieces of gold. These are short of weight,
and are not generally current. Their true value
a 33 cents. Humboldt, in his statement of the
moduse of the respective mains districts of Amerroduce of the respective mining districts of America, has put against that of Guatemala "nothing;" but it is certain, from the accounts of Gage and gliers, as also of the buccaneers, who made a number of profitable expeditions to the mining districts, that the precious metals were early pro-duced in considerable abundance. From a repor-ly the master of the old mint, made in 1825, it ap by the master of the old mint, made in 1823, it appears that, for the fifteen years anterior to 1810, old and silver had been coined to the amount of \$2,193,832, and for the lifteen years posterior to hat date to the amount of \$3,310,382. This efficience that this is all our mines have produced in his period, as great quantities of the metal have been manufactured and experted in their native thate. He estimates the actual products of the wines at the first the amount coined which tiate. He estimates the actual ploducts of the nines at ten times the amount coined; which would give upward of \$50,000,000 for the thirty years preceding 1825. This estimate will proba-bly bear some deduction.

Other minerals are abundant. Sulphur may be bottained in great quantities, crude and nearly pure, from the volcances; and nitre is easily pro-cured, as also sulphate of iron.

Coal, as also suppare of from

Coal, as elsewhere stated, is said to occur, in
large beds and of good quality, in the State of San
Salvador, near the boundaries of Honduras, and
only twenty miles back from the coast of the Galf
of Fonseca. (See Appendix.)

POPULATION OF NICARAGUA

The population of Nicaragua may be estimated t 950,000. The civilized indians, and those of at 250,000. The civilized Indians, and those Spanish and negro stocks crossed with them, constitute the mass of the population. The pure individuals of pure European stock constitute but a small part of the whole, and are more than equals but these of turne merro blood. The ed in number by those of pure negro blood, entire population may be divided as follows:

Most of these live in towns, many of them going two, four, and six miles daily to labor in the fields, starting before day and returning at night. The plantations, "haciendas, hattos," "ranchos" and "chacras" are scattered pretty equally over the country, and are reached by paths so obscure as almost wholly to escape the notice of travelers who, passing through what appears to be a continual lorest from one town to the other, are liable to fall into the error of supposing the country almost wholly uninhabited. Their dwellings are usually of canes thatched with palm many of them open at the sides, and with no other floor but the bare earth, the occupation of which is many of them open at the sides, and with no other floor but the bare earth, the occupation of which is stoutly contested by pigs, calves, fowls and children. Those fragile structures, so equable and mild is the climate, are adequate to such protection as the natives are accustomed to consider necessary. Some of them are more pretending, and have the canes plastered over and white washed, with tile roofs and other improvements; and there are a few, belonging to large proprietors, which are exceedingly near and comfortable, approaching nearer our ideas of habitations for human beings.

nan beings.

A large part of the dwellings in the towns are such of the same character; the residences of the A large part of the dwellings in the towns are much of the same character, the residences of the better classes, however, are built of adobes, are of one story, and inclose large courts, which are entered under archways often constructed with great beauty. The court-yard has generally a great beauty. The court-yard has generally a number of shade trees, usually orange, making the corridors upon which all the rooms open exceed

ingly pleasant.

The State is divided into five Departments,

DEPARTMENTS.	POPTN.	DISTRICTS.
7. Meridional		R vas or Nicaragua Acayopa or Chonia es, Grenada, Masag
Occidental Septentrional of Matagalpa Septentrional of Segovia		and Managua Leon and Chinamters Managalpa. Segavia.

at, in round numbers, by a census attempted | 1846. It was only partially successful, as the people supposed it preliminary to some military

onscription, or new tax.

The principal towns of the State, with their estimated population, are as follows:
Leon, (the capital) including Subliana 25,000
Chinandega 11,000
Chinandega 12,000
Realiop 3,000
Managua
Realiop 1000
Massaya
Chinha

2,000 Matagalpa It is a singular fact that the females greatly exceed the males in number. In the Department

Occidental, according to the census, the propor

APPENDIX

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION. The following are extracts from a report made by the British vice consul, Mr. Foster, in 1837: "The import trade in this State, (Nicaragua) and the country in general, has not suffered so much as might have been expected from the very

severe visitation of cholera during this year.

"The prices of foreign manufactures have now found their level in these markets, and the consumption of those articles used by the poorer classes has increased in a wonderful degree both in quantity and quality; and the demand for for eign manufactures (of which British cottons of inor quality have a prominent part will natu-y go on at an increased rate. The foreign imports may be classed under the

"British—consist of calicoes, printed cottons, domestic or gray, and power-loom shirtings, linen and cotton mixed, or unions linen, muslins, siery, bard earthen ware, iron, steel, lead, pow-

French-consist of silks, printed cottons, cam bries, wine, spirits, jewelry, and fancy articles.
"I nited States—consist of domestic cottons, some sperm candles, hardware, spirits of inferior uality, and powder.

Spanish—consist of paper, silk, riband wine, l, spirits, &c.

oil, spirits, &c.

"Germany—consist of osnaburgs, glassware, wax, furniture hardware, steel, wine, &c.

"Italy—consist of paper, oil, silk, and liquors, "Colombia—consist of caco and straw hats,"

"Peru—consist of zerga, (a coarse woollen

cloth.) tin, spirits, and common sweet wine.

"Chile—consist of sweet wine and pelones.

"The value of British goods imported may be taken at two-thirds of the whole of the imports. "The consumption of French goods, being prin-cipally articles of luxury, are chiefly confined to the cities of Guatamala, San Salvador, Grenada,

Ac. German linens, shirtings, and glassware, articles of general consumption. In Spanish goods, with the exception of ribands, the imports are trivial. They have given way to those of France and Italy. "The sickness of this year has had considerable influence on the exports. Cochineal and indigo

form the principal; great quantities, particularly of the former, are shipped from the ports on the northern side of Honduras. From the ports of the Pacific, 1,500 seroons have been exported during the year to Europe, and the ports of Peru and Chile. Hides, horns, sarsaparilla, and balsam, for Europe and the United States, and mahogany, codar, and sugar, for Chile and Peru.—Those form the principal articles of the export trade, which, in proportion to the imports is on the increase. Brazil wood, with which this State, as well as Cost Rica, abounds, formerly afforded employment to a great number of British vessels. The fall of this article in the home markets, has for the present caused it to be but little sought for

"In addition to indigo, sugar, cacao, wheat, &c. &c., coffee and cotton are now better attended to, but more particularly cotton and indigo. The former, which is much esteemed and known in the Euroean market as 'green suche, is an annual plant 'he staple is short, which defect is overbalanced y its superior texture, and it is particularly

by its superior texture, and it is particularly adapted to certain manufactures.

The province of Nicaragua has the advantage of diversity of climate, the plains in the vicinity of the large towns of Leon, Grenada, and Nicaragua being tropical, and the hights nearing the lakes from the Pacic. as Chocoyes, Matagalpa, and Segovia, being temperate, while in the residence bett Handward it is generally sold even for gions about Honduras it is generally cold even for

The soil is everywhere fertile and capable of yielding every species of produce of correspond-ing temperature. Mines also exist, but are not worked for want of capital and population, par-ticularly as the plains afford abundance of nutriment to the limited population at very trifling labo

The seasons are periodical, with slight variations. The Summer, or dry season, commences in the early part of November; and the Winter, or wet season, in the latter end of April or beginning of May. The Summer is perfectly dry, at which time commercial intercourse is carried on which during the Winter, particularly at the latter end, becomes difficult from the state of the

It is during the Winter that the agriculturist commences his labors, and during the months of September and October that the rains are ex-

essive.

"The climate is considered generally very healthy although intermittent fevers, by neglect, degenerate into typhus; there are no epidemical diseases peculiar to it. The health of the natives, as well as that of Europeans, is influenced at the change of the season. Any important deviations may be traced to neglect or excess, especially as accords freedom or excess, especially as regards foreigners.

The temperature in the shade ranges from

seventy to ninety degrees in the plains near the

sencoast.

"The internal commerce of the country is fa cilitated by good cart roads in the plains, which are practicable even in their neglected state from the South Pacific to the town of Grenads, on the lake of Nicaragua."

MINES IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

Dunlap, who paid considerable attention to the mines and minerals of Central America, observes.

"Though the vegetable productions of Central America are so valuable, the hidden treasures America are so valuable, the hidden treasures are scarcely of inferior worth; and in no part of the worid are mines so generally found in nearly every district. Many of these were successfully worked after the conquest and during the Spanish deminion. Beside the mines of gold and silver, there are others containing lead in nearly a pure state; the ore yielding 90 per cent. of metal. In some specimens 25 per cent. of silver is said to be mixed with the lead.

(At the yillscand Patana, Alasanas from Scata.

to be mixed with the lead.

"At the village of Patapa, 9 leagues from Santa Anna in the State of San Salvador, are some rich mines of iron, which produce a purer and more malleable metal than any imported from Europe; the ore is close to the surface, and very abundant, and these secretarias are surface. and there are extensive forests in the immediate and there are extensive lorests in the immediate vicinity, which serve for making charcoal. But, notwitistanding, the amount of iron manufactured is only to equal the supply of the State which it is worth \$10 the 100 lbs., or \$200 per tun. In the same neighborhood are several silver mines, which were successfully worked in the time of the Spaniards, but are now abandoned for each of a silver to convert how on.

want of capital to carry them on. Five leagues North of San Mignele are a num ber of mines, principally of silver: among them was one called La Carolina, worked by a Span-iard about 30 years ago. He invested his own property, borrowed \$100,000, and, after getting the mine in working order, in less than six months the mine in working order, in less than six months was enabled to pay his obligations; and, although the died before the end of the year, left \$70,000 in gold and silver, the produce of the mine. After his death the ownership was disputed, the works fell into ruins, and the mine became filled with water, in which condition it remains. The mines of Tabanco were more celebrated than those in this vicinity, and when worked yielded upward of \$1,000,000 annually, although worked in a rude manner, without machinery. The principal of these once yielded \$200,000 annual profits to the proprietors.

these once yielded Scoroladana proprietors.

"Near the town of Tegozigalpa, the capital of Hondaras, there are a number of mines which still produce a considerable amount of the precious metals, sithough not one-tenth of what they formerly yielded. All the bills in the neighborhood abound in gold and silver, generally interpretable to them baye been exnood abound in gold and silver, generally intermixed; and though none of them have been excavated to any depth, or worked by proper machinery, they have formerly yielded more than \$2.000.000 per year; and were European capital and science introduced, the produce would be great. From all I have been able to collect, this neighborhood appears to possess natural stores of the precious metals, even exceeding those of the celebrated mines of Potosi, in Bolivia. For a scientific and practical miner, supported by capital, they probably offer the best adventure to be found in Spanish America.

The area generally contain from 12 to 15 per

The ores generally contain from 12 to 15 per sure in many places, and the value of some thou ands of dollars is annually collected by the In tinns in the sands of the rivers, pieces of gold weighing as many as five and six pounds having

occasionally been discovered.

"Some rich gold washings exist at Matagalpa near Segovia, in Nicaragus, which are only work ed by the Indians, who annually collect and dis pose of a few pounds of very pure gold. Some copper mines have also been discovered here, the of which, when shipped to England, yielded

per cent. of copper.

In the district of Nicaragua, in the same State,

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

Stares, Ar.
From our own Correspondent.
Togosto, Friday, Nov. 3. A renewed discussion by the press on the proect of uniting federally these British provinces, has been brought about by a letter from Hon. H. Sherwood, late Attorney-General of Upper Canada, who claims to have been in favor of the project for the last twelve years. The Government organ opposes the scheme, which shows pretty plainly that it has not been sanctioned or recommended by the authorities of Downing st. The advocates of the proposed federal union are not exactly agreed as to the political effects it would produce. Mr. Sherwood contends that it would render the colonial condition permanent. Others, however, are of opinion that it would invest the colonists with such a sense of their importance colonists with such a sense of their importance that they would soon become weary of a condition of dependence, and claim to exercise all the functions of an independent nation. For my part, I confess I cannot see what good for merely colonial purposes, is to result from such a union. If we were about to assume our independence, it would be easy to see the advantages of union—Indeed, it is clear that each of these Colonies. separately, could not sustain a national independ-ence rederally united, the whole of the Provinces might form one great Northern Republic; and if it be within the book of fate that, from any cause whatever, a separation of the Northern and South-ern States of the American Union should take place, the Northern States and these British Provinces might form a great Federal Republic, which would be the superior power on this conti-

Every phase in which political restlessness has cyclibided itself in Canada during the last eightern months has ended in nonentity. Sometime ago the Municipal Council of the County of York recommended all the Municipalities in Western Canada to take steps for organizing a Provincial Convention for the purpose of framing a new Con-Convention for the purpose of framing a new Con-stitution. All the County Municipalities except two declined to move in the matter, on the ground that being of a political character it was not within

their province.

Isanc Buchanan, a merchant prince and asome, that visionary politician, is pushing forward a scheme for getting up a line of steamers to ran between Montreal and Glasgow. Stock is being subscribed for this purpose in various parts of

Canada.

The proposed enterprise does not appear yet to have awakened a great deal of enthusiasm. It is, however, precisely one of those enterprises for which British capital would be readily obtaination. ich British capital would be readily obtaina once it shall be demonstrated that it would

detalection was lately discovered in the Indian Department to the amount of some \$6,000 Mr. Variden, the defaulter, has been dismissed and his friends have promised to make good the

missing cash.

Within the last few years a rapid change has been going on in the character of the craft employed on Lake Ontario. For the last two seasons nothing in the shape of a schooner has paid expenses—not more at any rate—while the screw propellers, or polluwars, have been carrying off all the business. No one will send wheat to Monthe business. No one will send wheat to another it at an a schooner if steam craft is to be had. The reason is obvious; for the propellers can carry from the head of Lake Ontario to Montreal for a shifting. Halifax currency, a busile, while the schooners demand 1s. 6d. and can hardly live at that. The consequence will be that, in a few years, there will be nothing but steam-craft on the Lake. The advantages of swiftness in these

the Lake. The advantages of swittness in these days is also greatly in favor of the steam craft, and will aid in bringing about that revolution that will make the Lake schooner a thing of the past.

It has just been ascertained by an experiment that the Long Sault, hitherto considered the most dangerous rapid of the St Lawrence, has a depth of ten feet of water for forty feet wide. During the next season it is proposed to employ two powerful tog-boats to take vessels from Kingston or Passent divage to the Regulargois Canal.

erful tug-boats to take vessels from Kingston or Prescott direct to the Beauharnois Canal.

A very large number of fugitive slaves have taken refuge in Canada since the law for their recapture came intoforce. They have been left to do the best they could, for, except the Colored Colony in the Western District, which was projected more than two years ago, no movement has been made to assist them. However, I cannot learn that any of them have suffered from want.

The alleged intention of the British Government to make the Island of Anticosti a convict station is believed to have been without any foundation whatever.

undation whatever. The great increase that has taken place in the ustoms revenue, arises partly from the augment d Tariff of 1-29 and partly to increased importa dence. At the present rate the increase of the Provincial revenue from all sources will be

Hon. Malcoim Cameron, late Commissioner of Public Works, has resigned his sent for the County of Kent.

Reform Convention-Fire Engine for the World's Fair-Installation of the

Mayor, &c.
Correspondence of The Tribune.
BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov 11-P. M. The farce being enacted at Annapolis by the Reform Convention, appears to engross a deal of public attention. Instead of finding this body throwing aside all party predilections; all acting in union and harmony to accomplish the object for which they were elected—we find them struggling, day after day, to elect a partisan President, as if the whole question of Reform depended on the success of either one or the other candidate. The "I nion delegates" hold the balance of power and seem determined to have their own preferences gratified. Whether the Whigs or Locas will yield to this remains to be seen. The whole amount of the matter is that there are men in the Convention from some of the small counties, who will use all the influence they possess to defeat the object of the Convention. If they cannot defeat Reforms that may be proposed in the Convention, they will in the end support a system of the most radical reform with the avowed purpose at having it defeated by the people, whenever it comes before them for ratification. It is to be regretted that the Whigs should have anything to do with such a project, for the Locos knowing er and seem determined to have their own preferregretted that the Whigs should have anything to do with such a project, for the Locos knowing what is so much opposed by the small counties, will urge questions, which, with the assistance of the "Union Delegates," they will be enabled to adopt that must necessarily result in an extremely radical constitution being framed. As to a constitution being made too radical for the people camasse, I do not believe. I am conident that if every officer in the State, from constable up to Chief Justice, be made elective by the popular vote a majority will be found in favor of it. The idea, therefore, of making a Constitution that will be rejected by the people on account of its radicalism, will signally fail. The people wish a thorough reform and will have it some time or other. The Convention is composed, however, of such The Convention is composed, however of such incongruous material that it is at present difficult incongruous material that it is at present difficult to imagine what will be the result of its labors. For the sake of the future success of the Whig party in the State, it is to be hoped that all the reforms desired will be granted.

The Friendship Fire Company of this city purpose sending their splendid new engine to the Great World's Fair, at London, as a specimen of Baltimore mechanism, Daniel Super, Esq. the President of the Company, will go out with it at his own expense. It is said to be one of the most costly and beautiful pieces of apparatus in the

his own expense. It is said to be one of the most costly and heautiful pieces of apparatus in the country, and is bound to create a sensation.

John H. T Jerome, Esq. our new Whig Mayor, was duly installed into office this morning, in the presence of a large number of his friends. His address on the occasion has given great satisfaction, and the community felly anticipate the adoption, and the community felly anticipate the tion, and the commanny any survey and the commanny and the quiet and good order of the city. He is the man for the times, and by a judicious administration will make one of the most popular Mayors we have ever had.

Not Morran Tracey and The four young men, Nail, Morgan, Tracey and

Flemming arrested on the charge of murdering James May Michael, last Monday night, by shoot-ing him at the New Market Bail, will have an examination on Wednesday. The evidence against some of them is very strong.

The weather is very fine and bracing. 1469.

IMMIGRATION FOR OCTOBER The following table exhibits the number of arrivals from foreign ports in each day of the months

of October in 1849 and 1850:

	1850.		1849.			
Oct.	Alterra,	Citizens.	Get.	Alsens	Citizen	
	. 1318	40	1		10	
	4006	40	*****	582	15	
3	11135	5	3	1562	THE	
decement.	225	5	4	446	25	
5 & 5	156	9	5	110	4	
7		426	6 & 7	524	76	
3	800	24	8,	151	- 15	
9	955	168	9	2	9	
10		24	10	139	17	
11		15	Harris	610	1901	
12 A 13	14700		12	409	18	
14		12	15 & 14		- 0	
15			15		10	
16,,,,,,,,		190	16		70	
		102	17		- 0	
- II		12			- 17	
There eres		351	100		- 11	
19 5 20		171	20 4 21	1700	01	
21		25	200		7.1	
200	100	91	742	1370	318	
28		163	23	1065	- 1	
24		100	25	1000	129	
25	700	1.17			1.00	
20 & 27-11-		-51	27 A 28	544		
		20	21 14 22	503	417	
29			29,		78.0	
30	1138	33	30		- 4	
51,,,,,,,,,	11821	40	31	318		
CALLEY O	Service Services	4 1004	100	1.4.480	120,000	
Total	27,0853	11-180	A OHAL	14.46	3 112 17 00	
ggregate, O	Classical)	-0,00	777	are Oct. 1	W. A. C. S.	
	mereas	e in Octob	er rase,	11,727	303.6	
otal for 10 m	OBLUMB	1850			206,1	
total for 10 m	ourns-n	1849				
Typerson	o thus	Ow 10: 1950			13,7	
17000000	Course.	H. H. 1997	********			
	225	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF	Charge on the wa	**		

FIRES IN OCTOBER

The following list embraces all the fires which occurred in this City during the past month. It will be observed that there has been no serious conflagration. This is accounted for by the promptness with which our firemen turn out to their hard and almost gratuitous task. 1 Oct 5, 2 A.M.-House 122 Roosevelt-st. Slight dam

1. Oct. 3, 2; A.M.-Third story of 312 Greenwich-st.glt damage.

II. Oct. 3,6; P.M.—Wooden building in Gansevoort near datoist. Roof burned off.

V. Oct. 3,9 P.M.—In Jenkins' Bookbindery, Nassaust, re Beekinni. Damage slight.

Oct. 4,7; P.M.—Bakery No. 162 First-ave. Slightly Inged.
1. Oct. 10, P.M.—Rear of 67 Bayard-st. No great loss: se burned. oct. 5, 17‡ P.M.—Stables 422 and 423 Hammond-40.— jobo or \$4,000. Oct. 6, 1‡ A.M.—Fourth story of 179. Chatham-st.—

damage, N. Oct. 7, 45 A.M.—Blacksmith stoop, 160 Maiden lanc.—mage amail.

1. Oct. 7, 10 A.M.—House 274 Mott-st. Roof burned off adjoining roofs damaged.

1. Oct. 7, 115 P.M.—House 457 Houston-st. Slight dam-

1. Oct. 8,100 A.M.—House corner of Grand and For-Damage slight.
Oct 8,8 P.M.—In a dwelling in Pinenear Water st.
light damage.
Oct. 8, 10 P.M.—Fifth story of 481 Water-st. Slight Oct 3, 11 P.M.—Boat-builder's shop, Water at near

to damage. 10, 9 P.M.—Carpenter shop in Fourteenthist. Sixth-ave. Loss \$500.
H. Oet. 10, 12 P.M.—Store of T. Spotten, 133 Bowery. glit damage. [VIII. Oct. 11, 12 A.M.—House near Twenty-second-st. zrondway. Damage about \$100. [IX. Oct. 15, 12] P.M.—House 452 Fourth-st. Very little mage. XX. Oct. 14, 9] A.M.—Stable at No. 62 Christoper-st.— XXI. Oct. (4, 11) P.M.—Slight fire in House No. 10 Ham-

On. 87, XXIII, Oct. 15, 11; A.M.—New boilding 327 Eighth st.— amage slight. Inconding XXIII, Oct. 15, 2; P.M.—No. 140 Hester st. Damage XIV. Oct 16, 125 A.M.-Grocery 245 Monroe-st. Cons of goods.
19, f P.M.—Camphene tamp burst, 22t Walk-

 Damage slight, NVI, Oct. 19, 6, P.M.—Gas meter exploded in store, 416 XXVII. Oct. 21, 6; P.M.—Sheds of Reilley's Turpentine Sillery, Ninth avenue and Gansevoortst. Loss not CXVIII Oct 21, 54 P.M.—House corner of Washington Hammond sts. Very little damage; CXIS, Oct 21, 114 P.M.—Grocery store 370 Cherry:st.—

ght damage, XXX, Oct. 22, 3 P.M.—Attempt to fire Pernic's Brewery, Orange-8t. Not successful, XXXI, Oct 23, 8 P.M.—Store of Catterfield & Topping, Williamst. Slight damage, XXXII, Oct. 27, 21 A.M.—Carving shop, 204 Center-8t. t much damage. (XXIII. Oct. 25, 12) A.M.—Store 190 West-st. Damage NXXIV. Oct 20, 10 A.M.—Rear of 17 Front-st. Damage NXXV, Oct. 29, 11) P.M.—Basement of 77 Fourth-st -inght injury.

XXXVI. Oct. 50, 5 P.M.—House corner of Ridge and De-mey sis. Damage slight.

MORTALITY FOR OCTOBER

Our table for October comprises five weeks. will be observed by the various comparisons that the progress of death is more equable in that month than in any other. The mild Indian Summery weather of the Autumn is not liable to engender or aggravate disease.

We make the following table of deaths for the

Week. 1850	1549	1S18	1S47	15.16	1.S 1.5
IXL. 262	312	271	251	188	1.51
XLI 281	249	200	236	172	1.72
XLII 207	280	234	239	193	1.50
XLIII 275	276	256	249	198	1.82
XLIV 260	246	247	280	183	1.56
Total1,335 Add 5: w11,887	1,563 10,236	1,768	1,251	7,990	820 7,845
104mos. 113,240	30,589	12,828	13,131	8,921	8,665
We give th	e follow	ing com	parativ	e table	of the

Diseases, week end of	Cret, 5	Oct. 12	Oct. 19	Oct. 26	Nov. 2	Then
Apoplexy Bronchitis Casualities Cholera Infantum Consumption Convulsions Corpup Corpinot Longs Debuity Diarrhea Diopsy Diarrhea Diopsy Corpinot Longs Debuity Diarrhea Diopsy Diarrhea Diopsy Diarrhea Diopsy Diarrhea Dispess French French Bronch Bro	8 1 1 2 3 7 5 7 4 3 5 5 7 4 9 2 4 6 2 3 3 3 2 2 2 4 5 2 4	2 + 0 = 55220 may 0 25010 r + 0 2522 2 c n + 0 3	0.50074167766555542464055111554-14	10 0 8 1 22 8 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	7 3 7 3 442 10 3 5 5 8 8 17 0 4 6 5 4 3 5 11 8 6 12 7 4 7	44 13 43 18 18 19 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18
Total	262	289	297	275	260	1353

Ager.	Oct. &	Oct. 13	Oct. 19	Oct. 26	Nov.1	Total
Under one year 1 to 2 years 2 to 5 years 5 to 10 years 5 to 10 years 5 to 10 years 20 to 50 years 20 to 50 years 20 to 50 years 50 to 60 years 50 to 60 years 60 to 70 years 60 to 70 years 60 to 70 years 60 to 10 years	26 40 20 21 11 4 0	63 52 77 44 115 15 15 16 12 115 15 16 16 16 17 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	60 36 27 11 10 45 53 11 16 10 1 1 2 0 0 7	78 27 30 9 10 35 23 18 8 7 0 1 6	81 33 35 13 7 39 25 33 9 7 4 1 0 0 0 1	014 155 153 356 57 176 19 28 14 0 1 16
Total	262	289	267	275	260	1255

Our next table exhibits the places of birth of all who have died within the City in the five weeks under notice

Countries	100 to 00	10000	1000000		The state of	1000
United States freland Germany England France Scotland West Indies Wates Denmark Sweden Switzerland Italy Norway Ber N America South America Poland	151 133 14 14 15 5 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	177 69 19 5 2 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	172 58 13 9 5 12 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 2 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	168 71 23 2 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 2 3	130 51 14 6 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	848 322 33 36 8 19 4 4 2 10 2 10 11 12
Tots)	362	289	27	225	250	1353

exist, but as the country is almost wholly unit habited, little is known concerning them.		The Reports	ie foll	wing	result	8		
"In the mountain of Aguacate, in Costa Rici several profitable gold mines are still worked wir	: IMMIGRATION—FIRES—MORTALITY.	Institutions	Oct. 5.	Oct.13	Ore a.	Oct. vii	Non 2	Tota
fair profits."—Dunlay's Central America, 184 pp. 277, 284. CANADIAN AFFAIRS. A Federal Union A Line of Steamers to Glasgow Befalcation Steaming on Loke Ontario Fugitive States, Ar.	Number of Immigrants for the Month of OctoberFirst in the City for the same Period Mortality for the MonthReview of the Weather. We present, this morning, our usual tables of	Hospital, Belivu Penien, Bl. Isid, Lonatic Asy do, Bandall's Island, City Hospital, Ward's Island, Colored Home, Alms-Hs. Bl. Isid Small Pox Hosp.	10 1 3	11 1 2 2 10 18 12 2 0	10 2 0 3 10 4 0	1 1 3 4 19 2 3	7 1 3 0 8 12 0 0	45 9 9 7 57 63 9 12 2
From our own Correspondent Togosto, Friday, Nov. 3.	well as present information.	Total		1 40	40 16	41	33	199

It will be perceived that the month of October has been one of very even results, as far as numbers per week are reported, for several years and this years, considering the extent of our population, we may set it down as more than unusu ally healthy.

The following synopsis of Meteorological Observations shows the character of the weather

The maximum temperature of the month was greater with one exception, (October 1846) than that of any October since the commencement of these reviews in 1843, and of the mean temperature was more than four degrees above the averture was more than four degrees above the averture. age of the month in that period. The month was also remarkable for the small quantity of rain that fell. The disproportion with previous years will be observed by the comparative table below. The first heavy frosts were experienced on the nights of the 6th and 7th, previous to which, and thereafter until the 18th, fair weather with very few slight interruptions prevailed with a genial temperature; the 7th being the only day during the period on which the mercury did not rise above 60, and on eight days it ranged from 72 to 75. Previous to the 18th, there had been slight showers only on two or three occasions; but on that day a rain of more than half an inch—falling from 3 to 12 A.M.—came and laid the dust, which the long absence of rain had generated everywhere to an unpleasant degree. The 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th were for the most part cloudy with showers, and on the 26th, a continual rain during most of the day produced more than an inch of water. In the northern and western parts of New York, this rain produced a considerable fresher. No material change in the temperature occurred until the last two days. On the morning of the 30th, the register marked only 32° and the irst ice was observed in some places. The merury rose again on the 31st to 63], and the month closed mildly and with indications of continued pleasantness. On several evenings in the early part of the month there were exhibitions of the Aurora Borealis, one on the 1st being peculiarly bright with brilliant streamers: those subsebright with brilliant streamers: those subsequently seen partaking more of the character of a general effulgence. That of the 1st was observed to much advantage on board of the steamer Atlantic, on her voyage from Liverpool, and it will afford pleasure to know that Mr. George Harvey, of great celebrity as a delineator of atmospherical effects, who was a passenger, intends to portray the magnificence of the scene from sketches and memoranda made at the time. There were several atmospherical and other phenomena observed memoranda made at the time. There were several atmospherical and other phenomena observed about the same period in different quarters. By many observers in this region a remarkable meteor was noticed on the evening of the 30th of September, and commented on in the papers. In Olio, in the neighborhood of Cleveland, on the same evening, there was a beautiful Aurora and the next morning, Oct. 1st, about ! past 5, there was an earthquake of some seconds duration—Fair weather prevailed equal to about 23 days. was an earth-pake of some seconds duration.— Fair weather prevailed equal to about 23 days, and slight sprinklings occurred on three others: the whole quantity of water being, in inches, 1725. In October, 1849, the quantity was 6.930 inches; in Oct. 48, 4,965 inches; in Oct. 47,3,460; in Oct. 46, 2,815; in Oct. 45, 2,255; in Oct. 44, 5,466 and in Oct. 43, 5,905. The prevailing winds were from points between N. W. and winds were from points between N.

spited as follows:	NAME OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY.
At 74 A. M Max. (30th) 30:350	Min. (27th) 29.480
At 5 PaM -Max. (10th) 30.252	Min. (27th) 23,700
Mean 7 A.M	5 P.M30.417
1849 Menn-8 A.M 20302	5 P.M
1846Mean-8 A.M	5 P.M
1847 Mean—8 A.M30.176 1846 Mean—8 A.M	5 P.M
1845 . Menn - 9 A.M	4 P.M\$0.238
	lila arbibits the re

The following comparative table exhibits the results of the Thermometrical observations in juxtaposition with those of previous years:

1850 1869 1848 1847 1846 1845 -744 72 73 701 824 724 -32 344 32 234 27 201 -56,214 5312 5245 9018 5290 5319 506,01 60 60 701

in 1844 the maximum was 73; the minimum 314—and the mean 51.08. In 1843 the maximum 72, the minimum 32, the minimum 29—and the mean 49.87.

The daily maximum temperature was once 741—ten times between that and 70; seven times between 70 and 65; seven times between 65 and 60; the times between 65 and 60; the times between 65 and 60; r times between 60 and 55, and twice below

that point.

The daily minimum temperature was once 32—
six times between that and 40 eight times between 45 and 55, secontimes between 45 and 50
six times between 50 and 55, and three times be

CITY ITEMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNE. Gree us Work -Through artic

appeared in the City papers, and particularly in The Tribune, the public mind has been awakened to an interest in the Missionary efforts now going on at the Five Points. Many of your readers have doubtless asked, "What can I do toward the re demption of that sink of iniquity ?" Nor has the question been confined to those only who are identified with religious societies; the good citizen, looking upon the Five Points as a foul blot upon our noble emporium, is ready also to add his mite to the general effort for the overthrow of that "kingdom of darkness." Very few of your readers can spend time from the domestic or social circle to devote to this great work. Upon those who struck the first blow, and who are enlisted for the entire war, rests the responsibility, under God, of its success. T is ours to fight; is it not yours, kind reader, to supply the " sinews of war ? You are perhaps unacquainted with our proceed. ings; be it known to you, then, that most of our adult subjects are found in the gutter, or in some filthy cellar or garret, clothed in rags and steeped in drunkenness. We induce them to sign the pledge—then give them a bath—re-clothe them with clean garments—give them wholesome food and a clean bed. This, you perceive involves expenditure at every step. If others are found to do penditure at every step. If others are found to de this self-denying labor, are you not willing, kind reader, to bear the expense? But we cannot stop here, our subjects must have work! Our good here; our subjects must have work! Our good Missionary can generally find employment for the females, but what is to be done with the men and boys? If our efforts are not followed up by giving these poor creatures employment, the vantage ground is soon lost and they fall back again to their old babits. How often is the question put to us, "How can I live without work!" Not unfrequently we are met, in our round of duties, with the inquiry. Have you got anything yet for me to do!" Now, Mr. Editor, are there not among your readers, Mechanics who need apprentices—Merchants who need porters—Contractors among your readers, Mechanics who need appren-tices—Merchants who need porters—Contractors who need laborers? If any such feel disposed to aid us in this way, or in any other way, they can apply for further information to Rev. L. M. PEASE, and us in this way, and another information to Rev. L. M. and y for further information to Rev. L. M. No. 3 Little Water st. or of the subscriber, No. 1 C. C. NORTH, Secretary.

THE FREE ACADEMY.—The following letter

has been communicated for publication:
68 Wall-st. Oct. 51, 1859.
GENTLEMEN: Convinced of the importance of a thorough education being grafted into our system of public instruction, and to encourage perfection in scholarship in the admirably regulated and valuable Institution in the success of which, I, in common with yourselves and others of our great City, feel a pride and deep interest, I inclose a check of live hundred dollars, to be permanently invested, the income from which shall be devoted to the processor's word medal, to be awarded to the purchase of a gold medal, to be awarded annually, for ever, by the trustees named in, and according to the deed of donation herewith accompanying to the best scholar in Belles Lettres

and History in the Free Academy. I am gentlemen, with considerations of esseem and good your very obedient servent. CHARLES T. CROMWELL. Mesua. Horace Wessers. President Free Academy; G. B. Dochmann, Asat. Prof. Mathematics, F. C. Bent and T. Esq. President Board of Education.

SALES OF HEAL ESTATE, Nov. 12 .- We notice the sale of the following lots at austion : By A. H. Muller.
I lot in First at near Houston, 25x75, I lot in First st. near Houseon, 23 to 4. House and lot in Barrow-st. near Hedford st.

By H. Morgan—Lots in Brooklyn.
I lot in Henry st. 253100.
I lot come of Henry and Baltic, 253100.
I lots adjoining, 253100, each \$1,000.

POLICE, Thesday.- Thomas Anderson was ar rested for breaking into engine house No. 21 and taking away the engine. There were others is company who escaped... John Kelly, for breaking into the rear of Mr. Harrison's store at the corner of Pearl and Beekman sts... Michael Nolan, for beaking into No. 25 Pine st, and stealing 1900 cigars. 1.200 cigars.

ARREST OF A COUNTERPETER —A man named O. D. Whitney was arrested by Capt. Leonard of the Second Ward Police and brought to this city from Buffalo yesterday, charged with: passing a number of \$50 counterfeit notes of the Bank of Missouri, in California, and also for passing several size of the passing several size of the service of the eral similar notes on his passage to this city from San Francisco. While at this latter place the accused is said to have been a partner with A. G. Ford who was arrested a few days ago. \$4,900 in gold was found on his person. He was committed by the Mayor for examination.

Six poor starving immigrants, who had landed only yesterday, were last night brought to the Sixth Ward Station-house for shelter and food. They were provided with both

LAW COURTS.

COURT CALENDAR-This Day-Circuit Court .-Nos. 1,0001, 713, 1,001, 1,002, 1,003, 1,005, 1,008, 1,010, 1,011, 1,015, 1,015, 1,016, 907, 121, 379, 991. U. S. District Court.—Nos. 2, 17, 92, 26, 27,

Marine Court—Before Judge Cowles.—Wiliom Parker vs. Edward Casten.—Action for Assault and Battery at sea, by a seaman of the Fanny McGeary, against the first mate. It was said
while plaintiff was engaged in painting a part of
the vessel, the mate, without provocation, struck
him down, and afterwards kicked him in the face.
The plaintiff was considerably bruised, but the intury was not of a serious or permanent character.

ury was not of a serious or permanent character, udgment for plaintiff, \$50 and costs.

James V. H. Lawrencevs. Edward T. Backhouse.

By a broker to recover commissions on procurng a loan. The defense was that Mr. B. authorng a loan. The defense was that Mr. B. authornlaintiff to borrow \$12,000 for him, before 1st
and not procure said loan, but after 1st May,
ende ed a loan he had arranged for \$4,400, which
the standard of the said to the

tends ed a loan he had arranged for \$4,400, which was refused. Judgment for defendant. For plf. Mr. Uunderhills. For deft. Mr. Benedict. Jenkins vs. Van Zant.—This was also a claim by a broker, for commissions on a loan. Dr. Van Zant applied to his lawyer, Mr. Slater, to procure him a loan. Mr. J. the plaintiff, subsequently told Mr. S. he could procure the money, and introduced the lender to Dr. Van Z. The defense is, that after the introduction to the lender plaintiff had no share in the negotiation, and that Dr. Van Z. has paid Mr. Riker for the negotiation. It was shown that on introducing the lender, Mr. Mitchell, to Dr. Van Z. the latter said he would pay Mr. J. I per cent. The Jury thought as the money had been obtained through the introduction by Mr. J. he was entitled to commissions. Judgment

had been obtained through the introduction by Mr. J. he was entitled to commissions. Judgment for plaintiff, 888 71.—For plaintiff, Mr. Waite; for defendant. Mr. Williams.

Corneius McConclley vs. Patrick Lynch.—Plaintiff, after moving into a new house in Elizabeth-at belonging to Mr. L. fell, one dark night, from a narrow passage-way into a cellar, and injured his ancle, so that he was confined to his house for three months. It appeared that on hiring, Mrs. Lynch, as agent for her husband, told plaintiff the house would be all finished at the time he was to move in, except painting. He contends that the house was not finished, inasmuch as there should have been a rail to the cellar way, and brings action for damages.

should have been a rail to the cellar way, and brings action for damages.

The Court considered, from the evidence, that it might be a doubt whether the rail was necessary to complete the house; also, that the agreement was not specifically defined, and plaintiff went into possession without insisting that the rail should be constructed. Under all the circumstances, it considers that no cause of action has accrued. Judgment for defendant.—For Plaintiff, Mr. Swain; for defendant, McCarthy.

SUPREME COURT .- In the case of De Launy, Is SUPPLEME COURT.—In the case of The Laury, ta-clar & Co. va. Suydam, Sage & Co. referred to some time since, the testimony as to which is still slowly proceeding in the referees' office, the respective counsel appeared before Judge Mitch-ell, at Chambers, as to the relevancy or otherwise of questions asked as to a witness's opinion of the business standing of Mr. Body, which the Court decided. The testimony for plaintiff, we believe, is not yet completed. is not yet completed.

The Special Term did not sit yesterday, owing tained home by the dangerous illness of Mrs. Edmonds.

CIRCUIT COURT .- Before Judge Edwards -John Inman vs. Fleming Dunham and others and Brooklyn Union Ferry Co.—Action jointly against both companies for in jury while in ferry boat, al-ready referred to. On the part of defense it was shown that Mr. Collendale, the pilot, and Mr. Cal-lan, who was steering the Wallabout, were capa-ble, steady men. In respect to what a witness (who after the collision was a deck hand for the Brooklyn Co.) stated that Mr. Callan said as regards stopping he was so scared he did not know what to do, Mr. C. stated that he had not had such onversation—the engineer, however, said that he the engineer had some conversation of the kind, and he remarked to the party in answer to a question why the boat was not stopped, that he sup-posed David was so scared he did not know what that the Wallabout was on her proper course, and the fault was with the Brooklyn boat, while for atter the reverse is contended.

The Court, in its charge, said if there was neg-

The Court, in its charge, said if there was negligence and unskillfulness on the part of the boats, their owners in such a case, are jointly liable; that is, if both boats were to blame—if not, the one that was to blame. As to the steering of the Williamsburgh boat, the only question will be whether she was steered properly or not on that occasion. If it was a pure accident, not caused by the fault of either, neither are liable. The Court slighted to the registron of the boat was It. by the fault of either, neither are liable. The Court alluded to the position of the boat, &c. It is for the Jury to say whether both boats are liable, or only one, or if it was ant acciden, &c. If caused by negligence and unskillfulness the cost of damages will be the cost of medical attendance, board, loss of time, physical suffering, and permanent injury to plaintiff, the fractured leg being an inch shorter than the other, and the one not fractured tender in regard to colds, &c. It is not tended that there was malice in the case to for exemplary damages, as they are termed. Seal-ed verdict this forenoon.

U. S. Circuit Court.—Before Judge Nelson.

—Frans vs. Protection Insurance Company of Hartford.—To recover for insurance at Buffalo, already referred to —The Court considered there had been a waver of the clause in the policy requiring the suit to be brought in a year.—Verdict for plantiff, \$4.000.

Tothom vs. Cornell.—Suit for alleged infringement of patent for making lead pipe, which is de-nied.—To be continued this forenoon.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS .- Tuesday .-Before the Recorder and Aldermen Britton and

clemater.
At the opening of the Court, Ephraim Murphy, colored, was put upon trial for stealing a gold watch, valued at \$44, the property of Robt. Miller, who testified that he was mate of the schooner who testified that he was mate of the schooler John Hall at the time of the larceny; the prisoner was a hand on board the vessel, and the watch was stolen on the 3d of October last from a chest in the cabin of the vessel. Epon his arrest he admitted that he stole the watch, and it was found in the house in which he boarded. The watch was, however, proved to be worth but \$20, and the prisoner was convicted of petit larceny only. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

He was sentenced to months.

Jacob Sherman was tried for receiving 4 dozen Jacob Sherman was tried for receiving 4 dozen silk cravats, worth \$20, which it was charged he knew had been stolen by a boy named Frederick Wiley, who is now in the House of Refuge, on the 2sth of April last, from the store of Benj. B. Sterberg, and on the same day they were found in the store of the accused in the Bowery. Upon the officers appearing to search the store, he denied all knowledge of the transaction. A general good knowledge of the transaction. A general good character was proven for the accused by several witnesses. He was convicted but recommended to the mercy of the Court. The Court fined him \$25, upon the payment of which he was dis-charged from custody. Adjourned for the day.